

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1825.

[NO. 48.]

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY**  
**By LEMUEL BINGHAM,**  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.  
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.  
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## A Lottery, For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM in the Western part of North-Carolina.

**SCHEME.**  
1536 TICKETS, at \$2.  
Not two Blanks to a Prize.  
1 Prize of \$500 (Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500  
1 do \$300 (Family Coach) is 300  
1 do \$250 (Gig) is 250  
1 do \$180 (do.) is 180  
1 do \$130 (do.) is 130  
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is 200  
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160  
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40  
3 do \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42  
3 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 36  
3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30  
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8  
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60  
13 do \$5 (Hats) is 65  
1 do \$4 (Candlestand) is 4  
1 do \$3 (do) is 3  
20 do \$3 (do) is 60  
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600  
451 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.) is 451

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

**SAM'L HENDERSON,**  
**GREEN KENDRICK,**  
**JNO. BOYD.**  
N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.  
\*15

## AARON WHEELER, Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.  
Painting in the country will be done on short notice.  
N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.  
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.  
JANE PERRY vs. Gray Perry.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this state: Ordered, therefore, that advertisement be made three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.  
Teste,  
J. M. HUTCHISON, Clk. S. C.  
Sm51—price adv. \$4.

## Valuable Land.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of August next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, will be sold a valuable tract of LAND, now in the possession of Samuel Porter, lying on the waters of Long Creek, about nine miles from Charlotte, containing about three hundred acres. This tract is nearly all woodland, there being not more than fifty acres cleared. It is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, &c. and is remarkably well timbered. One half of the purchase money to be paid in three months, and the residue in fifteen months from the time of the sale; the purchaser giving bond and security.  
Due attention will be given, by  
JOHN BLACK, & WM. L. DAVIDSON, Executors of David Smith.  
June 21, 1825.—9t47

## JOHN O'NEIL,

Tailor and Ladies' Habit Maker,  
HAVING been solicited by some of the most respectable citizens of the village to commence the above business in this place, has at length consented to their kind proposals. He is now fixed, and ready to do all kinds of work in his line, and warrants to give entire satisfaction, as his experience in most of the principal houses in Europe and America, gives him entire confidence in his own abilities. He tenders his respects to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, and hopes for a moderate share of their patronage.  
He can be found, at all hours of the day, by applying at Dr. Henderson's Tavern.  
Garments cut out at the customary rates.  
July 9, 1825.—4t44

## A BARGAIN.

A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a fellow, his wife, and several children, would be disposed of upon the most accommodating terms, by applying to W. J. Polk, or to Dr. Samuel Henderson.  
July 9, 1825.—1tf

## Town Ordinance.

BY an ordinance passed on the 12th March, 1825, by the Town Commissioners of Charlotte, for the purpose of raising a fund to repair the Streets of said town, for the year 1825, a tax of two dollars is levied on every white male person, from the age of 18 to 45 years, who has resided within the said town thirty days. And two dollars is levied on all male persons of color, from the age of 16 to 50 years; and a tax of ten cents is levied on every hundred dollars worth of real estate within the limits of said town, agreeably to the state assessment. Notice is therefore given, to those who are liable to pay taxes agreeably to the said ordinance, to come forward and make payment to John Irwin, Treasurer, on or before the 20th July; on failure to do so, warrants will be issued agreeably to the provisions of said ordinance.  
By order of the Commissioners.  
July 1, 1825.—3t42

## Beware of Swindlers!!!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman, named Peggy, was enticed away from me, by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Monroe, Joseph Orston, and others; was harbored and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedlar. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about five feet four or five inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar and very free spoken; she sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by her telling who has raised her, and of her leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed she is sold or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazer, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty-five dollars, and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars.  
S. W. KEARSEY.  
June 25, 1825.—3t43

## Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C. 1st July, 1825, some of which will be sent away as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st October next.

A. William Jones, Isaac Johnson, David Jenkins, Peter Adlemann.  
B. Jacob Brem, 2 Joseph Brindle, Joseph Baker, Abram Bennet, Joseph Bennet, John M. Bradley, Abram Bollinger, Wm. Bost, Eliza Bridges, James Boggs, Catharine Baker, Caleb Bradley, Wm. C. Boggs, Peter Bess, John Blackwood, David Bookout, Mrs. Mary Baker, Samuel Blackwood, Mrs. Eliza Bevans.  
C. Henry Carrier, 2 Adam Canier, Abram Cook, Abner Camp, Jephtha Clark, Reuben Cowan, Ambrose Cobb, 2 Jonas Castner, John Carpenter, James Colvin, John Cline.  
D. Jacob Deets, Henry Dillion, Elisha Dyer.  
E. Henry Edleman, Christian Eaker.  
F. Jas. or Thos. Ferguson, Richard Featherston, James Falls.  
G. Andrew Gardner, Mrs. Jane Gibson, John Glen, John Garrett.  
H. Elizabeth Hoover, Joseph Huit, John Hovis, Sen. Henry Hoyle, Joseph Howard, J. B. Harry, Jacob Haver, John Houser, Willie Harriss, Margaret Hudson, Frederick Hauns, 3t43  
D. REINHARDT, P. M.

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

## Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

**Dr. Thos. I. Johnson,**  
Medicines, Paints, Oil, &c.  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and New-York a general assortment of articles in his line, warranted fresh and genuine, which he proposes to sell to Physicians and others, wholesale and retail, on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in Charleston, viz:—  
Alum, Alcohol, Arrow Root, Arsenic, Acid Nitric, Acid Muratic, Antimonial Wine, Anderson's Pills, Ether Vitriol, Bark Red, Do. Yellow, Do. Pale, Do. Calisayd, Borax, Brimstone Rol. British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Balsam Copaiva, Balsam Tolu, Blue Vitriol, Cardamon Seed, Carbonas Ferri, Canella Albi, Calomel, Cantharides, Castor Oil, Castor Russia, Cinnamon, Cocchineal, Columbo Rad. Do. Pulv. Cream Tartar, Cubebis, Cheltenham Salts, Calined Magnesia, Camomile Flowers, Castile Soap, Carbone Ammonia, Corrosive Sublimate, Cannella Alba, Davies' Powder, Digitalis Purpurea, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Elix. Vitriol, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Bergamot, Ess. Lemons, Flos. Benzoin, Flos. Sulphur, Fowler's Solution, Gentian Rad. Gum Ammoniac, Gum Arabic, Gum Assaetida, Gum Myrrh, Gum Aloes, Gum Gambogia, Gum Camphor, Gum Opium, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Kino, Henry's Magnesia, Ipecac. Pulv. Jalap Pulv. James' Powder, Ith Ointment, Laudanum, Lunar Caustic, Lee's Pills, Magnesia Lump, Mercurial Ointment, Nutmegs, Opodeldoc, Ol. of Anis.  
The Doctor yet continues the practice of Medicine, as heretofore.  
Charlotte, July 16, 1825.—42tf

## Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the above business in the house one door below Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash or short credit, all articles in his line of business, viz: Road and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.  
ELIAS WATLINGTON.  
Charlotte, June 28, 1825.—38tf

## WINDSOR

## FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.  
SEATERS and WAITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.  
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

## Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held on the last Saturday in this month. A punctual attendance of the members is expected.  
JOSEPH SMITH, Sec'y.  
July 11, 1825.—3t43

## Deeds for sale, at this Office.

## DESULTORY.

MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS,  
Issued yesterday from the Press of Cummings, Hilliard & Co. We copy its concluding remarks, as a sample of his style:—*Boston Patriot*, July 2.

"And, now, let us indulge an honest exultation in the conviction of the benefit, which the example of our country has produced, and is likely to produce, on human freedom and human happiness. And let us endeavor to comprehend, in all its magnitude, and to feel, in all its importance, the part assigned to us in the great drama of human affairs. We are placed at the head of the system of representative and popular governments. Thus far our example shows, that such governments are compatible, not only with respectability and power, but with repose, with peace, with security of personal rights, with good laws, and a just administration.

We are not propagandists. Wherever other systems are preferred, either as being thought better in themselves, or as better suited to existing condition, we leave the preference to be enjoyed. Our history hitherto proves, however, that the popular form is practicable, and that with wisdom and knowledge men may govern themselves, and the duty incumbent on us is, to preserve the consistency of this cheering example, and take care that nothing may weaken its authority with the world. If, in our case, the Representative system ultimately fail, popular governments must be pronounced impossible. No combination of circumstances more favorable to the experiment can ever be expected to occur. The last hopes of mankind, therefore, rest with us; and if it should be proclaimed that our example had become an argument against the experiment, the knell of popular liberty would be sounded throughout the earth.

"These are excitements to duty; but they are not suggestions of doubt. Our history and our condition, all that is gone before us, and all that surrounds us, authorize the belief, that popular governments, though subject to occasional variations, perhaps not always for the better, in form, may yet, in their general character, be as durable and permanent as other systems. We know, indeed, that in our country any other is impossible. The Principle of Free Government adheres to the American soil. It is imbedded in it; immovable as its mountains.

"And let the sacred obligations which have devolved on this generation, and on us, sink deep into our hearts. Those are daily dropping from among us, who established our liberty and our government. The great trust now descends to new hands. Let us apply ourselves to that which is presented to us, as our appropriate object. We can win no laurels in war for Independence.—Earlier and worthier hands have gathered them all. Nor are there places for us by the side of Solon, and Alfred, and other founders of states. Our fathers have filled them. But there remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation; and there is opened to us, also, a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement. In a day of peace, let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great objects, which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an habitual feeling, that these twenty-four states are one country. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be, OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY.—And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid Monument, not of oppression and terror, but of Wisdom, of Peace, and of Liberty, upon which the world may gaze, with admiration, forever!"

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO. }  
Milledgeville, June 28, 1825.

Sir: A paper of this morning printed at this place containing a letter purporting to be addressed by your Special Agent, to the Agent for Indian Affairs, in extenuation of his conduct in suspending him from his functions under your instructions, is forwarded for the information of the President. If in writing such a letter the Special Agent has so acted as to find himself within the letter or spirit of those instructions, it is obvious that

the question which he was charged to investigate had been prejudged at Washington, before his departure from that city, and that consequently the government of Georgia can no longer, consistently with its dignity, hold intercourse with that officer, of which as you will see by the enclosed letter, he has had due notice. Respectfully,  
G. M. TROUP.  
Hon. J. BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Milledgeville, June 28, 1825.

Sir: I call your attention to a letter purporting to be yours and addressed to the Agent in extenuation of your conduct for the act of suspension, and published in a paper here called the Patriot. If this letter be authentic, you will consider all intercourse between yourself and this government suspended from the moment of the receipt of this.

G. M. TROUP.  
T. P. ANDREWS,  
Special Agent Creek Agency.

PRINCETON, Indian Nation, }  
4th July, 1825.

Sir: I take advantage of the first possible moment from incessant and arduous duties, to do myself the honor of replying to your excellency the three last letters.

Your letter of the 18th June was received, from the Commissioners of Georgia, on the 25th ult. It was my determination to afford the Commissioners of Georgia, (of whose appointment I had been previously apprised) all the attention which my duty to the general government, and my respect for an important member of the Union, justified and demanded. I have done so, so far as my sense of duty permitted me; but regret to inform you that I have not had the pleasure of agreeing with the Commissioners on several points of procedure.

You may readily imagine that my impressions of your great personal honor were not at all weakened by the receipt of the note of your Excellency, dated the 27th ultimo, in which you so frankly "correct without delay an error into which you had fallen," on one particular point relating to the Indian Agent; and regret exceedingly that a sense of justice will not permit me to make the admissions which you appear in the same letter to expect of me. Your Excellency may rest assured that I did not intend to call on you again for specifications, after you had expressed in your letter of the 20th June, your determination not to furnish them; in my answer of the 23d to your last letter referred to, I adverted to the circumstances, merely with a view to shew why I had, previously to the receipt of your letter, thought I had a right to expect them. Your declining to present specifications, which was a matter that you alone could determine on, settled the question; and I should have been wanting in the high respect which it is my duty to entertain, and which I sincerely entertain, for your personal character, as well as for your exalted station in society, if I had again requested them of you.

I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th, which has given me pain as a man, but which causes no uneasiness on my part as an agent or officer of the General Government. It has given me pain as a gentleman, because I think I can perceive that you feel compelled, (I presume from a sense of public duty,) to transfer the pursuit by the authorities of Georgia from the Indian Agent to the Special Agent of the United States Government. It causes no uneasiness on my part, as an officer or Agent of the Government, because I cannot suppose for a moment that my Government will censure me for doing an act of sacred duty to the Indian Agent, at the same time that I performed, in suspending him from his functions, an act of courtesy to yourself and Government, which you thought necessary to the ascertainment of unbiased testimony. Had I entered into feelings of denunciation against the Indian agent before his trial, or suspended him without doing him present justice by a frank expression of the reasons which actuated me in doing so, I should indeed have apprehended the disapprobation of my Government, (to which alone I look in the discharge of my duties,) because that government is administered by men pre-eminent for temperate and reasonable councils, and who could not be induced, by any considerations, to violate the rights guaranteed to every citizen of our country, however humble, by its constitution, and by the immutable principles of justice.

Your Excellency calls on me to avow or disavow the letter to the Indian Agent of which you appear to complain. With the exception of a few typographical errors I avow it as my letter. I send you a corrected copy. It is such a letter as my sense of justice imperiously called on me to address him in performing a harsh



**Convention.**—At the last county court, an order was issued to the Sheriff, directing him to summon one magistrate, as judge, and two freeholders, as managers, for each election district in the county, to receive the votes of the people for Convention, or no Convention. The object of this is to ascertain the sentiments of the citizens of Mecklenburg on this interesting and important question;—and it is earnestly to be hoped that every citizen will feel it his duty, as well as his pleasure, to give in his vote. Mecklenburg has always been among the foremost in asserting and defending the sovereignty of the people; and we trust, that on this occasion, she will not be found wanting.

**Innovation.**—The "adorable Ferdinand," it will be seen from the following, though of all the European legitimates the most despicable, is as stout in his opposition to innovation as the best of them; and,—was beg pardon for our eastern friends,—is as decidedly averse to any alteration in the "ancient laws of the state," as are the warmest opponents of a convention in this republican commonwealth. But let Ferdinand speak for himself:—

"I have learnt with the most lively sorrow, that for some time past alarming reports have been circulated insidiously, tending to produce the belief that I am counselled and indeed am to be obliged to make innovations in the present system of government, by altering the ancient laws of the state, and setting limits to my Royal authority. To dissipate entirely such supposition is, for me, a duty and a gratification. In consequence, I declare that not only am I resolved to maintain entire and in all their plenitude the rights of my sovereignty, without yielding at any time the smallest part of it, or permitting the establishment of legislative chambers or other institutions under whatever name contrary to our laws and repugnant to our habits; but even that I have the most positive assurance that all my august allies will continue to sustain the authority of my crown, without advising or proposing, directly or indirectly, any innovation in the form of my government."

It is by no means surprising, that the "fear of change perplexes monarchs," and that all innovation on established laws and customs is viewed by them with dread; but it is indeed a little strange, that in this republican state, where the people are acknowledged to be sovereign, and where their capability of self-government no one has the boldness openly to deny—we say, it is strange that here the grand argument against an alteration of the constitution—the necessity of which is obvious to all—should be the same as that used by the legitimate despots of Europe against any change in their tyrannical customs—the danger of innovation! This is the argument of the miserable bigot who misrules and oppresses Spain—this is the argument of his brother legitimates all over the continent—this is the argument of tyrants everywhere—and, with shame be it said, it is the main argument of the anti-conventionists in this state! Search all their speeches, all their addresses, and you will find, that when they have mustered all their sophisms against a convention for the purpose of amending the constitution, the grand clincher is, almost invariably, the danger of innovation!

The Austrian emperor Francis, when on a visit to Labach, some four years since, to attend the famous or rather infamous congress held there to decide on the fate of Naples, replied in the following strain to an address from the University of that city: "Remain ever faithful to what is ancient; for what is ancient is good, and our fathers found it so. People are elsewhere occupied with new notions, which I cannot approve, and which I never shall approve. From such notions preserve yourselves." This is language, and these are sentiments, worthy a member of that detestable league, impiously called the Holy Alliance; but they are altogether unworthy a freeman or a lover of freedom. Yet how often have we heard sentiments exactly similar advanced in this state against the call of a convention. Here we are told to cling to the constitution as it is,—not because it is perfect, for our opponents acknow-

WASHINGTON, JULY 8.—The Court Martial appointed for the trial of Commodore D. Porter, and others, assembled yesterday at the Navy Yard of this City.

The Commodore was asked if he had objections to any of the members of the Court, when he requested to read a paper which contained objections to the Judge Advocate, and expressed his satisfaction with the members. The Court being cleared for deliberation, decided that he had no right to object to the Judge Advocate, and the Commodore's paper, together with the Judge Advocate's opinion, was recorded. The members and Judge Advocate were then sworn and the charges read, when the Commodore requested a copy of them, that he might be allowed until to-morrow morning to plead, and that Mr. Jones might be admitted as his counsel. These were granted, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock. Nat. Int.

**TERMINATION OF THE ERIE CANAL.**  
On Thursday evening the 19th ult. the gates at the foot of the Black Rock Harbor were opened, and lake Erie, for the first time, commenced feeding the western extremity of the Erie canal. This new line of Canal, which winds along the margin of the Niagara for 9 miles between Black Rock and Tonawanta, is remarkably beautiful, having been laid out with great taste and judgment, and faithfully executed. It is wider and deeper than are the other sections, for the purpose of throwing forward from the lake into the basin formed by the bed of the Tonawanta, an ample supply of water for the whole line west of Rochester.

We learn that a resolution of the highest importance has lately been entered into by the Bank of the United States in relation to the business of the office of Discount and Deposit at this place. It has been determined to pay out their own notes at this office, and to receive, as heretofore, the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts; specie for which notes will be demanded as fast as they are received. The regulation to go into effect on the 1st of September next. We do not pretend to sufficient financial knowledge to offer an opinion on the effects anticipated from this resolution. We merely notice the fact, and leave it to others to determine whether it will, as some apprehend, be very oppressive in its operation on the local Banks; or whether, by equalizing the currency, it will essentially benefit the mass of the community. Fayetteville Observer.

An affray lately took place at Shaker-town, near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, of a very serious nature. At that place there is a highly improved and respectable establishment of several hundred Shaking Quakers. Mrs. Bryant, one of their number, changed her principles and wishes and left the society, her daughter remaining in it. Mrs. Bryant, anxious to have her daughter at home with her, persuaded herself, and made an impression on her friends, that the girl was forcibly detained by the society; and in consequence of this impression, 30 or 40 individuals, three or four weeks ago, proceeded to Shakerstown, and a fracas ensued, in which several of the Shakers were severely beaten, and beat, according to another statement, several of the assailing individuals in their turn. Colonel Thompson, a respectable and opulent farmer in the neighborhood, certifies that Miss Bryant, being at his house, freely declared that she did not wish to leave the society, while two other gentlemen certify that she was not only desirous to leave it, but had solemnly pledged herself so to do!

The loss of the brig Dick has been severely felt by the Insurance Offices in New-York and Boston. In the former city, insurance on vessel and cargo was made for \$125,000, and in the latter city, for \$3,000; making a total of 178,000 dollars. She was wrecked on the coast of Brazil, about forty-five miles south of Rio Grande, on her voyage from New-York, last from Cadiz, bound round Cape Horn—the owner, Mr. John O'Sullivan, was unfortunately drowned; all the rest on board were saved. The wreck sold for 152 dollars, and the cargo was totally lost.

**LAFAYETTE.**  
It will be recollected that Capt. Parsons was killed at Waterloo, N. Y. by the bursting of a cannon at the reception of Lafayette at that place. On hearing of the death of captain Parsons, and being informed of the particular circumstances of the case, he remitted to the widow the sum of seven hundred dollars. Such acts of benevolence reflect additional lustre on a name always identified with patriotism and honor. Balt. Pat.

The North-American Review, Number XLVIII. was published at Boston on the 1st inst. and is filled, says the Boston Courier, as usual with elegant essay and erudite criticism.

On the 28th ult. about 12 miles from Hartford, (Conn.) five horses were struck by lightning and killed instantly. What renders this a singular occurrence, is the fact, that the person who was riding one of the horses at the time, was uninjured.

FROM FRANCE.—Paris papers to the 25th, have to the 27th May are received by the packet ship Lewis, arrived here last evening. The only political article of interest which they contain, relates to the Greeks, who, we are much pleased to find, had gained several new advantages over the invaders, and in other respects were going on prosperously. They obtained a signal victory on Easter day, over the Seraskin Reschin Pacha, and compelled him to retreat to Janina. They had also captured, near Suda, three Turkish vessels with ammunition, and several Austrian vessels that were conveying provisions to Patras.—Abdul Hamid, heir to the Ottoman Throne, of whom his father was extremely jealous, had been got rid of by a violent death, and his brother was dangerously ill. These occurrences, while they favor the views of the Greeks, had caused much grief among the Jamissaries, who were very desirous of placing the deceased on the throne. It would seem that the Sultan did not feel altogether easy in consequence of these violent means to ensure his safety, for orders had been suddenly issued to countermand the march of the troops destined for Thessaly.

The King of Sweden was expected to follow the example of England, in recognizing the independent states of South America.

The finances of the "beloved Ferdinand" were in so deplorable a state, that he judged it expedient to dispense with the mission of an extraordinary Ambassador to attend the coronation of the French King, as well as with the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna, following the Emperor of Austria to Milan.

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

The following extract is from the Stamford News, a respectable English paper, published in Lincolnshire. Eng.—

"The manly plainness and simplicity of form of Mr. Adams' inauguration, deserves notice. Think of the childish ceremonies, the holy oil, the feathers, furs, and trippery of a coronation in Europe, as contrasted with this dignified scene! At Washington, in the Capitol, Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, ascends the Speaker's chair, pronounces his address to his fellow-citizens, walks to the table of the Judges, and on a volume of the Laws of the United States, reads his oath of office; and thus, the Magistrate of a mighty State is installed. 'Look on this picture, and then on that.' If, as Englishmen, we blush at the comparison, in one respect, we feel a glow of exultation, in another—at the thought of the superior wisdom and truer greatness of that country, which owes, at any rate, its birth to ours. America is the child of England; and is, perhaps, destined to perpetuate the memory of its parent, who should feel nothing like envy and jealousy at the endowments of its illustrious offspring, and still less exhibit anything like derision at the imperfections of her incipient constitution and policy, whilst here we are submitting to such things as the six acts, the tythe system, a standing army, and an enormous taxation; and our neighbours, the Irish, to military law and religious persecution. We even ought to beg of the Americans to forgive our haughty airs of superiority; to forget, while they contemplate, with just pride, their well organized navy, that Mr. Canning ever talked of their 'few fir frigates and bits of striped bunting'; he has more occasion than they to regret this piece of flippancy; it was one of those unlucky jokes of his, which so often fly back into his face, until he has been ready, we dare say, a hundred times, almost to bite off his tongue, for having uttered it. It is high time for that Right Hon. Gentleman to lay aside his ancient situation of jester, and think more of cultivating the Statesman-like qualities, which he certainly possesses in no ordinary degree."

DOMESTIC.

The Martinsburg (Virginia) Gazette, in allusion to the fretfulness of Governor Troup, and the uneasiness given to him by the general government, has the following apposite anecdote:—

Most persons have heard of Gabriel Jones—a lawyer, who practised in the county courts of this valley, some half century ago, and who had, in many of them, an almost unbounded influence. On the trial of a case before the court of—county, in which he and the late Mr. H. (then recently come to the bar) were opposed to each other, he was worsted in some of the discussions—became greatly irritated—and outraged all decorum, by cursing and swearing aloud. Mr. H. after waiting some time in the expectation that the court would take some step for the preservation of its dignity, ventured to suggest to the justices that the respect which they owed to themselves, required of them not to permit such conduct to pass unnoticed. Their worship, thus urged, went into solemn council upon the matter, the result of which was announced by the presiding justice—"It is the opinion of the court, Mr. H., that you mustn't plague and vex Mr. Jones, and make him curse and swear so—if you do, sir, we'll put you in the stocks."

ly *en parte*, but it has been spread before the public in the Newspapers before you had been informed of its character, or had an opportunity of making your defence; and public opinion thereby forestalled before the general government, under which you hold your appointment, has had an opportunity of examining the testimony of either party. The course which you have determined to pursue, as made known to me in the copy of your letter, of the 20th, to the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Georgia to take further evidence against you, in inviting them to be present at the examination of your voluntary witnesses—is of an opposite character: and cannot fail to strengthen the belief of your conscious innocence.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that in the exalted character of the President of the U. States, and of the Secretary of War, you have the surest guarantee of a fair trial, and a just decision on it.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

T. P. ANDREWS,  
Special Agent.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post, July 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Mentor*, which arrived here on Sunday from Liverpool, we received London papers of the 26th, and Liverpool, of the 27th May inclusive.

On the intelligence of the rejection of the Catholic bill reaching Ireland, it is said to have caused a great noise, and to have occasioned serious apprehensions as to the consequences.

In the House of Lords the bill for releasing bonded grain, and admitting Canadian corn, had been read a second time without opposition.

The claims of American citizens for slaves and property captured by the British during the late war, as appeared from documents laid before Parliament, amounted to 380,320l. 6s.; of which 334,594l. 14s. 6d. had been allowed by the commissioners.

Last year the exports of Liverpool amounted to 20,662,587l. sterling, being greater than those of London or any other single port in the world.

The stock exchange market had become greatly depressed without any visible cause. Funds of all descriptions were included in this reduction, which is said to have been greater than had been experienced for a series of years, and to have excited considerable alarm in the public mind. The fluctuation had also extended to the foreign market. Cotton maintained its price at Liverpool on the 27th, for several days previous to which there had been a considerable demand. Coffee was also in request.

**The Greeks.**—According to accounts from Augsburg, it might be supposed, that the recent successes of the Greeks over their invaders, were not of that decisive character which they were previously represented to be. Ibrahim Pacha is said to have "penetrated eight leagues into the interior of Messina, ravaging and burning every thing in his way," and the intestine quarrels of the Greeks are represented as having "broken out with fresh violence." All these accounts are given on the authority of a letter, dated "Syra, April 8th," and which originally appeared in the Oriental Spectator. Similar accounts, contained in the same paper, of 7th April, have been received at Boston by an arrival from Smyrna.

Independent of the information through this channel, being uniformly hostile to the Greeks, and therefore, entitled to no credit—we published as far back as the 17th June, an official account of the total defeat of the troops of Ibrahim Pacha at Modena; also an article from the London Courier, by which it appeared that the Greek deputies, in London, had "information from Zante, down to the 19th April, 'eleven days subsequent to the Smyrna news, at which period, every thing was going on favorably for the patriots.'" Again, on the 28th ult. we gave the substance of a letter, from the London papers brought by the Silas Richards, dated Constantinople, April 23d, containing an explicit acknowledgment, that Ibrahim Pacha "was in a desperate situation, surrounded by the Greeks." It, therefore, seems perfectly obvious, that the Oriental Spectator, the organ of the Austrian government, has given publicity to, perhaps has fabricated, a letter, the contents of which, it must have known, were altogether unfounded.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.—**Meditated Insurrection at Alvarado.**—Capt. Russell, of the brig *Merced*, arrived this forenoon from Alvarado, reports, that it was discovered that a rising of the lower class of people there was to have taken place on the 10th June, for the purpose, as they gave out, of attacking the old Spaniards; but it is generally supposed they intended to massacre all resident strangers, without distinction, and plunder their property, a considerable quantity of specie having lately arrived in town. The troops and principal inhabitants were up nearly all night, under great anxiety, until the ring-leaders were arrested, and sent in irons on board the guard ship to await their trial. In other respects the country was very tranquil.

act towards him, was approved of by my best judgment, such as it is, is approbated by a man, who for wisdom stands inferior to few, and in honor to none; and such an one, as I confidently trust, will receive the approbation of my Government. It is such a letter as, from my letters of the 31st of May, 8th, 18th and 23d June to yourself, and our frequent verbal communications, as well as those verbal and written to your Aid-de-camp and friend, Col. Lumpkin, you ought in my opinion to have anticipated; and such an one as I was convinced, "for the honor of human nature," (to use your own eloquent expression,) you expected.

Your Excellency informs me "that if the letter is authentic," I am to consider all intercourse between your Government and myself as "suspended." Be it so. I know of no intercourse between your Government and myself which is at all necessary, which is not on your part perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the General Government, I can go on to discharge my duties, fearlessly, according to the dictates of my conscience and to the best of my judgment; and, if I am to be added to the list of the proscribed, for interposing the shield of my Government, to prevent the destruction of a man doomed to be condemned without a hearing or trial, I wish that suspension not only continued, but made absolute and permanent.

As your Excellency has thought it your duty to address me your letter of the 28th June, I have felt it my right to reply to it; and to inform you, that I can now see, so far as the examinations have progressed, & they have been both numerous and important, no cause for the accusations against the Agent, unless in his inflexible integrity & firmness in stemming a torrent of corruption, disgraceful, in my opinion, to the national character: A sense of duty compels me to say, that in using this expression, I have not allusion to your Excellency; for, I sincerely believe, that the same persons who have caused this outcry against the Indian Agent, have abused that confidence which your Excellency was compelled to repose in consequence of your official station.

With high respect and consideration, I remain your Excellency's most ob't. serv't.

T. P. ANDREWS,  
Special Agent.

To His Excellency GEORGE M. TROUP,  
Governor of Georgia—Milledgeville.

The following is the letter from Mr. Andrews, to Col. Crowell, the publication of which was so offensive to Gov. Troup:—

CREEK AGENCY, FLINT-RIVER,  
June 21, 1825.

SIR:—You have been advised of the measures heretofore pursued by the President of the U. States and of the Secretary of War, in relation to the charges, specific and implied, made against you as Indian Agent. I have now to inform you that a suspension from the exercise of your functions as Indian Agent, (until all the testimony to be collected in the Indian nation has been obtained and examined,) has been decided on. I herewith send you a copy of the evidence collected by a committee of the Georgia legislature. Copies of other documents promised me by the Governor of Geo. shall be furnished you as soon as those documents are received. You will accordingly turn over the Agency to the Sub-Agent Captain Triplett.

In resorting to the discretionary power invested in me by the President, I feel it due to you to state frankly, that this determination does not proceed from any present impression unfavorable to your innocence. I am not at liberty, in my present peculiar situation, to form a settled opinion on the charges made against you, until all the evidence to be collected from every quarter has been received and carefully examined. But I feel it due to you to say, that so far as I am at liberty to take up a present impression, it is in favor of your integrity and honor. I feel it due to you to make this statement, in consequence of the course (which must be considered an unjust one, if not oppressive,) pursued towards you by the authorities of Georgia; my impressions too being chiefly grounded on the *ex parte* testimony taken against you.

Your suspension is made from courtesy to the authorities of Georgia, who have repeatedly and urgently demanded it—on the ground that it would be impossible to elicit unbiased testimony in the Indian nation whilst you are in the exercise of your functions. It is done too from a desire to do away all pretenses which might otherwise hereafter be seized on to destroy confidence in the results of the examination. The suspension will be withdrawn so soon as those examinations are concluded, should they result in establishing your innocence.

As the object of the general government in this examination is the establishment of truth, it could not but give me pain as its Agent to find, that in taking testimony against you, all the usual prerogatives were lost sight of by Georgia. You were neither "informed of the nature or cause of the accusation," nor "confronted with witnesses" against you, nor had you "compulsory process for obtaining witnesses" in your favor! The evidence on which the harshest opinions have been formed & expressed was not on-



ledge it has its imperfections,—but, because it is covered with the dust of accumulated years—because it is the work of our fathers, and we, the degenerate children of noble sires, are incapable of improving the work of their hands, however imperfect it may be, and however unsuited to the circumstances and condition in which we now find ourselves placed. In Germany, the emperor tells his complaining subjects, to “remain faithful to what is ancient”—or, in other words, maintain all the absurdities and enormities of barbarous and feudal times, acknowledge yourselves vassals and me your lord and master, possessing a legitimate and divine right to do with you as it pleaseth me—and for this cogent and conclusive reason, because—“our ancestors did so!” It is good to adhere to what is ancient; for what is ancient is good: but new notions—i. e. correct ideas of your own rights and of the object and end of all good government—I cannot approve, and never shall approve. Do we not here perceive a striking similarity between the arguments of European despots in favor of continuing their present systems of government unchanged and unchangeable, and those of the anti-conventionists in this state for preserving the constitution as it is, notwithstanding its operation on the people is manifestly unequal and unjust?

That we may not be considered as speaking at random, or endeavoring to prove a similarity where none exists, we will just refer, briefly, to sentiments heretofore expressed by the opponents of a convention, and let the reader judge. Our first reference shall be to Mr. Hawks. This gentleman, in his speech in the legislature, in 1821, in opposition to a convention, argued against it, principally, because it “contemplated nothing less than to demolish the venerable institutions of our fathers—to lay unhallowed hands on the ark of our political safety—to destroy our constitution, the merit of which has been sanctioned by half a century’s experience.” Mr. Blackledge, of speech-making memory, delivered his opinions on the same occasion, and the conclusion of the whole was, “that it is unwise and dangerous to tamper with old institutions;” that “constitutions were intended as a solemn record of principles”—which no one denies—and that “they should be fixed, lasting, durable, permanent”—which is asserting more than it would be safe to admit. We might go on to quote from Mr. Stanley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Alston, and others; and last, and least, now that the Halifax Compiler is defunct, from the Wilmington Recorder; but as with all these, the burden of their argument is still the same,—the “danger of innovation,” and the sanctity of the “ancient laws of the state,”—“venerable and time-honored,”—the above references and quotations may be taken as a sample of the whole. Whether or not they go to show, that in the particulars which we have specified, the legitimate opposers of reform in Europe, and the opponents of reform in this state, meet on common ground, let the reader say.

The anti-conventionists in this state, by their opposition to an acknowledged right of the people—the right to say, by their votes, whether or not they wish a convention called to alter their constitution—have unwarily got into bad company. We hope they will have the magnanimity to acknowledge the error of their ways, and subscribe to the good old republican doctrine, of the sovereignty of the people, and their right, as well as their capability of self-government. We hope this of them; though we confess, we have not even the slightest reason to expect it.

#### GEORGIA.

In our last we mentioned, that Gov. Troup had suspended all intercourse between Mr. Andrews, the U. S. Special Agent, and the government of Georgia,—and that the cause of this was a published letter from the Agent to Mr. Crowell. We now publish the correspondence relating to this business, as well as the letter of Mr. Andrews, which gave rise to it, so that our readers may form their own opinions on the matter. We still incline to the opinion, that the publication of the letter to Col. Crowell, was injudicious; though there is little doubt, we think, that this gentleman has been the object of an unjust and malignant perse-

cution. The gentlemen appointed to investigate the conduct of Col. Crowell, are men of unimpeachable integrity and honor; and the fullest confidence may be placed in their report. It will be proper, therefore, before coming to any conclusion as to the innocence or guilt of the Indian Agent, to wait for the result of their investigation.

A copper snake, about four feet long, was killed in the lower part of this county, a few days since, which contained fifty-four young ones. The snake was killed by Major Morrow, who related the fact to us. It was lying at its length on a log, and with an axe he severed the head from the body—one snake after another then came out at the neck, until the number amounted to fifty-four.

A volume has recently been published at Washington City, entitled “The Life and Character of the Chevalier Paul Jones,” by John H. Sherburne, of the Navy Department. We have not seen the work; but it is said to give a satisfactory account of the life of that distinguished individual, and is made up principally of his correspondence, collected from authentic sources. The subjoined extract, taken from the National Journal, will give some idea of the terror which the presence of Paul Jones excited on the British coast:—

“About the time that Jones visited Whitehaven, he went round to the Firth of Forth, and made his appearance off the harbor of Kirkcaldy, a noted small town on the borders of Fifeshire, (called by the Scotch ‘Lung town o’ Kirkcaldy,’ owing to its length.) No other enemy, however formidable, could have created in the minds of the inhabitants, such consternation and alarm as that which then approached. Paul Jones was the dread of all, old and young, (and pamphlets of his depredations were as common in every house as almanacs.) He was looked upon as a sea-monster, that swallowed up all that came in his power. The people all flocked to the shore to watch his movements, expecting the worst consequences. There was an old Presbyterian minister in the place, a very pious and good old man, but of a most singular and eccentric turn, especially in addressing the Deity, to whom he would speak with as much familiarity as he would to an old farmer, and seemingly without respect, as will appear from the following. He was soon seen making his way through the people with an old black oak arm chair, which he lugged down to low water mark, (the tide flowing,) and sat down in it. Almost out of breath, and rather in a passion, he then began to address the Deity, in the following singular way:—

“Now deed Lord, dinna ye think its a shame for ye to send this vile pirate to rub our folk o’ Kirkcaldy; for ye ken they are a’ puir enough already, and hae naething to spare. They are a’ gaily guid, and it wad be a peety to serve them in sic a wa’. The wa’ the voun blaws, he’ll be here in a jiffie, and wha kens what he may do. He’s name too guid for any thing. Meikle’s the mischief he has done already. Ony pecket gear they hae gathered thegither he will gang wi’ the hale o’ it; may burn their hooses, tak their vera claes, and tirl them to the sark; and wae me! wha kens but the bluidy villain might tak their lives. The puir women are amaisht frightened out o’ their wits, and the bairns shirking after them. I canna’ thot’t! I canna’ thot’t! I hae been lang a faithful servant to ye, Laird; but gin ye dinna turn the voun about, and blaw the scoundrel out o’ our gale, I’ll na stir a fit, but will juist sit here, until the tide comes an’ drowns me. See tak yere wull o’ it.”

It may be well to add, says the Journal, that the wind changed about the time of the honest parson’s application.

**Original Anecdote.**—Previous to the late war a gentleman from one of the western counties of this State, who occasionally visited Fayetteville, left his bill unpaid (for want of cash, probably,) at the tavern of Mr. S. an old Revolutionary patriot. At the commencement of the late war Mr. F. received the commission of captain of a rifle corps which he raised in his neighborhood. He marched to Canada; was several times promoted.—For each gallant achievement his former host would give him credit on his books for part of the debt; and when, being Colonel F., he fell at the head of his troops, which he had so often led on to victory, the patriotic old gentleman finally balanced his account.

**Herculean Memory.**—There is now living at Martha’s Vineyard, a man by the name of Richardson, who is truly remarkable for his uncommon strength of memory. He is a man of average intellects, but makes no pretensions to science. It has been often said that he can repeat the whole bible. The writer met him, not long since, in Chilmark; and being desirous to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the stories which have been often told

of his gigantic memory, requested him to repeat a chapter or chapters from some part of the bible. This, with much apparent reluctance, he consented to do.—He first repeated the 8th and 9th chapters of the Acts of the Apostles; which he did with greater accuracy than most persons can read them. He next repeated a part of the book of Jonah, with similar success. Being asked if he could ever repeat the whole bible, he replied in the negative: but modestly owned that he could repeat pretty largely from almost every part. He can repeat from other books, from newspapers, &c. with the same facility. The writer has no doubt that Mr. R. could easily repeat 50 or 100 chapters, in direct succession, from almost any part of the bible. Perhaps there have been but few men since the time of the celebrated Hortensius, possessed of a memory like that of Mr. Richardson. *New-Bedford Mercury.*

**Jails to Let.**—Within a few months, especially, we have seen in papers from different parts of the country, accounts, under the above head, of tenantless jails. The jails in Taunton, in this State, Hancock, Me. and Newport, R. I. have recently been mentioned as being without a single person confined for debt. In every instance it is related as a circumstance which has not occurred for many years. Our jail, we believe, has always more or less. In 1793, when Washington’s birth day was celebrated in this town, a subscription was proposed for poor debtors, but on inquiry it was found that there was not one in the county of Essex. This probably has not been the case at any time since.

*Salem (Mass.) Gaz.*

**From New-Orleans.**—We have received New-Orleans papers to the 16th ult. by the packet ship William. Our Consul had transmitted a circular to the Collector of New-Orleans, dated Alvarado, 24th May, by which it appears that in 60 days from that day, the government of Mexico had determined to shut their ports against all vessels from Cayo Hues, (Thompson’s Island,) under the pretext that it is attempted through that channel, to introduce into Mexico the products & manufactures of Spain and her colonies. A sand bar had formed in the river, opposite to New-Orleans, where, a few months since, there was 20 feet depth of water, by which the navigation was interrupted.

#### FATAL ERROR!

Is there no way of correcting that most melancholy error in the public mind—that rolling on a barrel the body of a person in a state of suspended animation from drowning will resuscitate it? Will not our public prints, who alone have the means of diffusing information through the great body of the people, and of sending wholesome advice into the darkest corners, the hut, the hovel and the house of every man in the republic, lend their aid to the correction of the evil? Let every print in the United States publish the following paragraph, and we hesitate not to say that the object will be attained; for the practice of rolling on a barrel arises from the most humane motives, and the instant that the error is pointed out it will be corrected.

Robert Mills, formerly of Boston, and of respectable connexions, was drowned in the Basin at Albany a few days since. He fell into the Basin and was found in fifteen minutes; but all attempts at resuscitation proved fruitless, owing in a great measure, to the body having been rolled on a barrel before the arrival of a physician.

*Baltimore Patriot.*

Mr. Custis, of Washington, is about to transmit to General Bolivar a Medal, given by Williamsburg; (the native city of Gen. Washington) to Mrs. Washington, in honor of the services of the illustrious chief. It will be accompanied by a miniature portrait of Gen. Washington, and a lock of his hair. It will bear additional interest, from the circumstance of its passing through the hands of Gen. Lafayette, who is to present it to the Colombian Minister at Washington, Mr. Salazar.—*Chas. Courier.*

Among the delightful incidents in the tour of Lafayette, the last that has reached us, is mentioned in a New-Hampshire paper. It is his design, while in Vermont, to visit his associate in arms, Gen. Barton, who, for sixteen years, has suffered imprisonment for debt—to open his prison doors, and yield him to liberty and his family.—*ib.*

**Can you beat this, Boys?**—On Wednesday last a lad in this office who has not been more than 1 year at the business, composed 9,840 m’s with ease, in which but 8 typographical errors were discovered—another 7,000—and the ‘devil,’ who has borne the distinguished appellation about three months, 4641.

*Chambersburg Rep. June 14.*

**Yes!**—There are two of us in the Torch Light office, one of whom composed, on Friday last, 12,013 m’s, and the other, who has been at the business two months and ten days, 7,608 m’s.

*Torch Light Boys.*

A genuine sketch of himself, made with a pen by Major Andre, is in the hands of engravers in New-York, and

announced as “a valuable relic.” Thus do we worship the memory of a spy, who had devoted himself to an enterprise, which he particularly valued as likely to be fatal to the American cause in the war of Independence.

A late Buenos Ayres paper contains an article strongly recommending to the wealthy citizens of that country to send their sons to Harvard University in the United States, for education.

Among the items of expense for the city of Boston, in the estimates for the present year, we notice 78,500 dollars for public schools.

The Baltimore Chronicle says, “We are happy to learn that the Secretary of the Navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the Coast of North-Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce. This prompt movement looks well, and we trust success may attend the expedition.”

#### THE BIBLE—a fragment.

The Bible is an invaluable treasure; a volume more precious than rubies—the repository of all that can enlighten the understanding, it opens to us sources of pure and unalloyed felicity—it is the rich fountain of hope, of charity—of every holy principle and noble virtue. It gilds the dark vale of tears with beams of celestial peace, and sacred joy; it infuses into the bitter cup of adversity unutterable consolation, and presents to the enraptured vision of the poor and friendless sufferer the radiant mansions of immortal fruition.

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, by Wm. Little, Esq. Mr. Spencer Turbyfill, to Miss Susan Lineberger.

Also, on Sunday, the 17th inst. Mr. Adam Berry, to Miss Amelia Abernathy.

Also, a short time since, Mr. John L. Rankin, to Miss Nancy Johnson, all of Lincoln county.

#### DIED.

At their place of residence in Anson county, the Rev. Joseph Williams, and Martha his wife; the former, on the 6th of July, the latter, on the 8th, being about forty hours between. Mr. Williamson was in his 77th year; his wife about two years younger. The faults of this father in Israel were few, and the valuable points of his character many. He was a zealous and faithful herald of the cross and his religious character worthy of all imitation. The disease which terminated the lives of these eminent saints, was of short duration, being about seven days; both were taken with a fever within the space of two hours. They now sleep in Jesus, of whom Paul and the deceased has preached.

[COMMUNICATED.]

#### Public Sale.

Will be sold, for Cash, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday, the 22d day of August next,

#### ELEVEN NEGROES,

men, women and children, and a Valuable Tract of Land,

lying on Macalpin’s creek, adjoining the lands of Reed and others, the property of John Weathers, to satisfy several Venditioni Exponas, issued from the County Court in favor of the President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern, against Charles Elms, John Weathers and others. SAMUEL M’COMB, former Sheriff.

July 16, 1825.—3443,44—46

#### Tax Returns.

THE subscriber having been appointed to take in the Tax Returns in the bounds of Capt. John Sloan’s company, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose, at the muster of said company, on the first Saturday of August next.

ROBERT SLOAN, J. P.

July 19, 1825.—1w

#### State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Court of Equity for Mecklenburg county, May Sessions, 1825.

Samuel Roach, IN this case it is ordered, as. Andrew Heron, six weeks in the Catawba James Moore. Journal, that unless Andrew Heron and James Moore, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for this county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. 649.—price adv. \$2.

#### Last Notice.

I HAVE this day closed my books against all, except those to whom I stand indebted; and request all those indebted to me, either by note or book account, to come forward on or before the first day of August next, and settle up, as I am determined to place all my accounts in the hands of Wm. Lucky, and Allen Baldwin, for collection, after that date.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Charlotte, July 12, 1825.—3444

#### Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th ult. a negro girl, named MULLY, rather light complexion, slim made, and in her 17th year. She was bound to me by the last February County Court, until she should arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all persons are forbid harboring her under the penalty of the law, as it will positively be put in force against any one so doing. Whoever will apprehend and confine her, so that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

July 13, 1825.—3444

## NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

### SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M’INTYRE, Managers.

#### SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	1,990	3,980
18	1,000	18,000
18	500	9,300
18	100	1,800
186	50	9,300
186	25	4,650
1488	10	14,880
15950	5	69,750

15,870 Prizes, \$171,360  
26,970 Blanks,

42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$10,000  
2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000  
2d, 3d and 1st to 5,000  
3d, 1st and 2d to 1,990  
3d, 2d and 1st to 1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - \$5 00  
Half do. - - - 2 50  
Quarter do. - - - 1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$21 25 net, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole, - - - \$60  
Of halves, - - - 30  
Of Quarters, - - - 15

Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

#### Notice.

I WILL attend at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month, to take in the tax return in the bounds of Captain Sloan’s company. It is requested that town lots be returned by their number.

WM. DAVIDSON, J. P.

July 14, 1825.—243r

#### THE

### North American Review.

THIS work has now arrived at the TWENTY-ETH VOLUME, and receives a wide and increasing patronage throughout the United States. In its leading objects and character it has a double purpose: first, that of containing criticisms on works of taste, literature, and what may be called the most elegant branches of learning; and, secondly, that of being a depository of discussions on topics of general politics, legislation, science, our internal relations, social institutions, and, in short, whatever comes down to the immediate interests of the community. It is a special design, as far as possible, to give the work a strictly national and American character.

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Boston, June 1, 1825.

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## POETRY.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

### FAREWELL, TO HOME.

"Lov'd home of my youth! Must I bid thee  
farewell,  
And greet thy carresses no more;  
Must I part, and forever, far, far from thee  
dwell!

The spot I shall ever adore!

Must I leave thee? Fond nature declines the  
remove,  
She lingers—refuses to go;  
She turns to the scenes which e'en angels  
might love,  
Did they wish for enjoyment below.

Must we part?—Then forever, adieu!  
I must hasten my flight far away!  
But no scenes sweet as thine, shall my pleas-  
ures renew,  
As down life's lonely valley I stray.

Farewell! Hill and dale, where I've pass'd the  
blest hours,  
And so hastily taken their flight;  
Farewell! If forever—ye groves and ye bowers,  
Where memory will stray with delight.

Farewell, thou loved stream, whose meanders  
I've trac'd  
On whose banks I have rested in peace;  
Farewell! but thy vision shall ne'er be effaced  
And my friendship till death shall not cease.

Ever sacred the spot, too, where slumbers the  
dead,  
The Friends of my youth; but tears can't  
restore;  
With their spirits, their friendship, their coun-  
sels have fled,  
They illumine my pathway no more.

But peace to your slumbers; no more I return  
To weep o'er your ashes at even!  
Still sleep ye in peace, till eternity's morn,  
When the trumpet shall wake you for heav-  
en.

Lov'd spot of my birth! Fate bids me depart,  
But with tears on the sentence I dwell;  
Must I go? Ah! it breaks the last string of my  
heart,  
Blest home of my childhood, forever fare-  
well." B.

## VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

From Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts.

### SEMINOLE INDIANS.

The Seminole Indians of Florida are derived from the Lower Greeks, and obtained their present location by conquest—they were once numerous, but have been reduced by wars to a small remnant, probably not exceeding two or three thousand, who are sociably grouped in small villages, principally in the secondary or rolling districts, uniting the hunter, pastoral, and agricultural states of society. The men hunt, erect dwellings, and attend to their cattle. They have many dogs of European species, but rarely use them in pursuit of game. On hunting excursions, they often lie in ambush with their rifles, on the border of a thicket, and arrest the deer with unerring aim, as they issue forth at dusk to graze on verdant prairies. Fire hunting with torches is sometimes resorted to at night—the game remains stationary, and it is easily killed: this mode is prohibited among the whites as dangerous. Fortunate hunters supply their less successful neighbours. The Seminoles formerly possessed large herds of fine cattle, but lost many during the late civil war. They have hogs and poultry. The male Indians regard agricultural labour as degrading,—but every settlement has its enclosed and cultivated field, often extensive. The ground is prepared, planted and tended by females, with hoes, raising good crops of corn, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, beans, roots, and tobacco, on fertile hills, and rice in swamps. They milk, make butter, procure wood and water, and do all the drudgery. The wives and daughters of chiefs are not exempted from labour; some of the principal Indians, following the example of their civilized neighbours, are proprietors of blacks, mostly born in the Indian region, and occupy separate villages. They are well treated, being rarely required to do much labour, except in pressing seasons of tillage, have acquired the erect independent bearing and manners of the aborigines, and are faithful. There is a mixed race in form and intelligence superior to the Indian and negro.

The male Indians, in warm weather, are almost divested of clothing, but females are modestly dressed, ordinarily with short gown and petticoat, imitating the fashions of the whites, from whom the materials are procured in exchange for skins, fur, mocassins, leather, venison, nut oil, &c. Females have ornaments of silver in their ears, and around their necks and arms; married women wear plates of silver on their

breasts, sometimes suspended by small silver chains—they behave with modesty and propriety; long slits are sometimes observed in the ears of both sexes. The men are fond of ardent spirits and tobacco, the only articles they ask for importunately; but if refused, no dissatisfaction is expressed. When presented with a bottle of whiskey, it is fairly distributed among the adult males present, but I observed none was offered to the women and children, who did not appear to expect or desire any, though often requesting tobacco and segars for smoking, of which the smallest are fond.

The Indians we had communication with were honest and fair in their dealings, evincing no thievish disposition; we were received with kindness and hospitality, our wants supplied, and they cheerfully put themselves to considerable inconvenience for our accommodation. They are in general tall and well formed. The Seminoles differ considerably in their manners from northern tribes, being very curious, lively and inquisitive. Our clothes, arms, knives, umbrellas, &c. were carefully examined; some marked on the ground with much exactness the component parts of a coat or other garments they fancied.

Our mode of cooking and eating was to the natives a source of much amusement and laughter, eliciting many humorous remarks. They are usually cheerful and the intercourse of relatives and neighbours evinced good feelings. At the Indian village of Sanfalsasco, not far from the river Santa Fee, we witnessed the amusement of wrestling and dancing. Dances are held at night on a level hard beaten central spot; males and females move in Indian file around a fire, singing a wild song; there is little diversity in the steps, but the tunes are varied; each dance is terminated by a general whoop.

The chief conducted us to a bower, where we were seated with some of the head men; the villagers not engaged in dancing located themselves in an opposite arbor. The young men unusually dressed and ornamented, had spurs attached to their showy long mocassins, and with cheeks blackened to represent whiskers, and faces painted, made a ludicrous appearance. Small terrapen shells filled with pebbles affixed to the ankles of the female dancers, were their only instruments of music; much laughter was excited by the dancing and various amusing tricks. The dogs responded to the Indian yell, and numerous owls, attracted by the light, hooted from the tall hickories and oaks adjacent, while the roar of alligators added to the diversity of sounds.

The Indians hold an annual feast, when their crops are gathered, at which, if adulterers, who had fled to avoid the punishment of losing their ears, appear, they are pardoned. The Indians are well acquainted with many medicinal plants. Their dwellings are usually constructed of logs; the roofs of bark or split pine are very tight; the sides of the best are neatly lined with clap-boards, but without floors or divisions, and much infested by fleas. They have little furniture. Potters' ware of a good shape and well baked, is made by females. The chief of Sanfalsasco, aided by a small bellows, anvil, hammer, and file, manufactures with much ingenuity, from coin, handsome ornaments of silver. We conversed frequently with this intelligent old man, through the medium of our interpreter, a shrewd native negro, who spoke fluently Seminole and English. The chief mentioned an instance of Indian credulity. It is believed by the natives, that a monster, with a large serpent's body shining like silver, whose breath is destructive to all that approach, occupies a large sink or cave in East Florida, guarding a mine. Similar stories are current among Cherokees. The Spanish authorities made a fruitless search for this treasure a few years since.

These Indians do not appear to have a form of worship, but believe in a Supreme Being. The chief informed us that according to Indian traditions, the world was created by the Great Spirit; that he formed three men, an Indian, a white, and a black man—the Indian was the most perfect—they were called into his presence, and directed to select their employments; the Indian chose a bow and arrow, the white man a book, and the negro a spade. The chief had heard of our Saviour, and his sufferings, but supposed he had been put to death by the Spaniards.

The Indians are very unwilling to leave their lakes, fertile hills, and agreeable climate, for the southern reservation, that has little to recommend it except its being so undesirable, that the Indians may remain there unmolested. The chief said they had cherished a hope that the whites would continue

satisfied with the coasts, and suffer them to retain a valuable remnant of their possessions, but observed that it was the will of the Great Spirit, and they must submit. It was with difficulty the Seminoles were induced to assent to the treaty of cession, and they would probably resist its execution if they had any chance of success. Several of the chiefs have reservations, and are permitted to remain in West Florida, with a limited number of followers. There are now several Indian villages in the great southern reservation.

### SINGULAR PROPERTY OF LEAD.

The following curious article, is extracted from a volume of Travels in Russia and Sweden, by Mr. Holman the blind traveller, and just published in London:—

"I went over the celebrated Wine Cellar, and the Lead Cell, so called on account of the lead used for the Cathedral having formerly been placed in it. It has the singular property of preserving from decay, or decomposition, any animal matter that is deposited in it; and from the many bodies that are consequently to be found here, it might not unaptly be termed the "Dead Cellar." This property is said to have been accidentally discovered from some poultry having been left in it, and forgotten, and which were afterwards found in an incorporated state, with the juices dried up. A Swedish princess happening to die about this time, it was determined to place the body in the vault, with a view of preserving it until the directions of her family could be received as to its final disposition. It proved that her relatives did not think her worth a funeral, nor did the Senate feel desirous to incur the expense of one suitable to her rank; and therefore it was determined to let her remain in *statu quo*, and which she has done for three hundred years. Since this time other corpses have been deposited in this cellar. Amongst the rest, a plumber, fifty years of age, who fell from off the steeple, and severed his head from his body; this is said to have lain three hundred years; and an English countess, eighty years of age, belonging to the Stanhope family, who died of a cancer, and which has been in the vault two hundred years; a Swedish general and his adjutant, who were killed near Bremen during the seven years' war; a canon shot wound in the side of the latter is yet visible; also a student, who fell in a duel about the same time; the wound of the sabre is yet perceptible on the left shoulder, and the silken band of the garland made by his fair friends, in token of his affectionate fate, yet remains. There are also various other bodies preserved here. The whole formerly lay carelessly on the ground, but of late more decency has been observed, each body having been placed in a separate chest. I examined some of them with great attention, and found the skin resembling coarse hard leather, under which, on making pressure, might be perceived the vacancies left by the drying-up or evaporation of the fluid parts. The hair was firm on the scalps, and the teeth and nails in a perfect state, the eyes dried up and deeply sunk into the orbits, and the nose like a double nose, from the cartilage, at its connexion with the *ossa nasi*, having sunk down to a level with the face. There was a Muscovy duck in full plumage, which retained all its original beauty; and also a cat, that was supposed to have got in accidentally, and which lies coiled up as if asleep."

### CURIOUS RIVER.

In the province of Andalusia, in Spain, there is a river of the most extraordinary and singular qualities. It rises in the Sierra Morena mountains, empties itself into the Mediterranean near the town of Huelva, and is named "The Tinto," from the tinge of its waters, which are as yellow as topaz, hardening the sand and petrifying it in a most extraordinary manner. If a stone happen to fall in and rest upon another, they both become in a year's time perfectly united and conglutinated. All the plants on the banks of this river are withered by its waters whenever they overflow, as are also the roots of trees, which it dyes of the same hue as itself. No kind of verdure will come up where its water reaches, nor any fish live in its stream. These singular properties continue till other rivers run into it and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla, it is not different from other rivers, and falls into the Mediterranean six leagues lower down, at the town of Huelva, where it is two leagues broad, and admits of large vessels which come up the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, three leagues above Huelva.

Intemperance and idleness are two of the most dangerous enemies a man can foster.

## American Bible Society.

### SPEECH

OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, Esq. of New-York at the ninth anniversary of the American Bible Society.

The efficacy of the Bible in preparing man for the great and decisive interview betwixt him and his Creator, is a theme which I leave to consecrated lips. Nor will I now attempt to pour-tray its influence upon individual man in his earthly pilgrimage—how it elevates him from a worm of the dust into a candidate for the skies—how it smooths the pillow of disease and pain—how it sustains him in those scenes of deep affliction when the hand of God hath riven his heart, and nothing but the balm of God can heal it. My present object is to hint at the intimate connection between the Bible and our national prosperity. The destinies of our beloved country are peculiarly associated with the Bible. It was under the auspices of the Bible that our country was settled: it was the Bible that conducted the Pilgrim to our eastern, and the Friend to our central, wilderness. If the revolution which made us free, differed in mildness of character from all previous revolutions, it was because the Bible mitigated its severity. If our emancipated country has risen from infancy to vigorous youth—if she is now hailed as the hope of the world, the tyrant's dread, and the patriot's boast, let her thank her statesmen much,—let her thank her Bible more.

A despotic government may subsist, and perhaps prosperously too, without the Bible; a republic cannot. A republic cannot, like a despotic government, be sustained by force. She cannot, like the despot, tame her children into heartless submission by the bayonets of a mercenary army: her bayonets are reserved for the invading foe. She must depend for domestic tranquillity—for preserving her mild institutions pure and unimpaired, on the wide diffusion of moral principle. Were men angels, they would need no government but the precepts of their Creator; were they devils, they must be bound in adamantine chains; and as they approximate the one state or the other, their government may be free, or must be severe.

The melioration of the moral condition of fallen man, has been in every age a favorite object with the philanthropic. For this object Solon propounded his theory, and Lycurgus his theory, and the Roman Numa his. The Being who made man also condescended to propose a plan for his moral improvement; a plan exceeding in effect all human systems as far as the legislator of the heavens surpasses in wisdom the statesmen of the earth. The Bible is not a scheme of abstract faith and doctrine; its great object is to render man virtuous here, and thus prepare him for happiness hereafter. For this purpose it addresses itself to all his fears, and all his hopes; it fastens its benign influence upon him at the dawn of childhood, and never leaves or forsakes him unless his conscience becomes seared; and even then it hangs up before his intellectual vision, "a fearful looking for of judgment" which, though it cannot melt him into penitence, makes him falter in the career of guilt. Not confined, like the code of honour, to the circles of the great, it visits too the abodes of penury; it sees the orphan destitute, friendless, perhaps about to become the victim of temptation, and kindly provides an Asylum for the little outcast, and trains him up for future usefulness; it finds the spendthrift in fortune, character, and hope, "fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils," and with a father's voice calls back the desperate and starving prodigal to the rich banquet of virtue; in short, it pervades every department of society, and brings its variegated mass within the influence of that high moral principle, which is the only substitute for despotic power. This controlling and sustaining principle has no substantial basis but the Bible; its other foundations have ever proved to be sand; the Bible is found to be its only rock. A republic, without the Bible, will inevitably become the victim of licentiousness; it contains within itself the turbulent and untameable elements of its own destruction. There is no political Eden for fallen man save what the Bible protects.

A republic without the Bible never did, and never can, permanently confer national happiness. The renowned commonwealths of heathen antiquity form, alas! no exception. Even classic Greece—that intellectual garden—that birth-place and home of the artist—that fairy land of eloquence and poesy, was not the abode of wide spread and permanent felicity. Destitute of the "anchor" of the Bible, "which is both

sure and steadfast," that brilliant, but hapless republic was perpetually tossed and finally wrecked on the troubled sea of anarchy. If we pass on to contemplate the republic of martial Rome, the eye will be dazzled indeed with the glories of her splendid few, but the heart sickened with the crimes, and variegated wretchedness, of her miserable many. In modern times the experiment has been made of creating a republic without the Bible; made too under every circumstance that could aid the hope of success—the fairest portion of the European continent selected as the ample theatre of operation—the profoundest statesmen, the most learned philosophers, the most chivalrous and able chieftains, the mightiest combination of talent the world ever beheld, united in the daring enterprise. The "terrible republic" was created; but from her withering eye, and polluting touch, and deadly embrace, even the fathers that had formed her recoiled with dismay, and sought refuge from the workmanship of their own hands under the banners of an iron despotism. Her reign was indeed "the reign of terror;" no human historian can adequately record its horrors. But there is an historian above who has faithfully recorded them; and when that historian shall one day open his portentous volume in the presence of the judgment-seat, and of angels, and of men, and read the record of the deeds committed "on this ball of the earth," perhaps no part, save that containing the crucifixion of the Judge himself, will produce deeper emotion in the ranks of assembled creation, than the page crimsoned with the atrocities of the unbaptized and Bible-rejecting republic of France.

Let our own beloved republic cling to her Bible. It can "counsel her counsellors and teach her senators wisdom." It has hitherto rolled on the tide of our national prosperity without ebb or intermission. Are there any patriots who sometimes cast a foreboding glance at the future; contemplating the period so near at hand when our extensive country, covered with a population proportionate to its resources, shall contain more millions than any other civilized nation can call its own; contemplating at the same time the mild and unpretending character of our republican institutions, divested as they are of all the imposing trappings and formidable apparatus of despotic power; and comparing the unassuming gentleness of those institutions with the mighty mass over whose destinies they are to preside; do these foreboding patriots, with such views before them, sometimes fear that the government bequeathed to us by our fathers will not be strong enough for our children—that it will be unable to lift its maternal voice to that tone of awful dignity which can hush the contending elements of faction, and soothe with controlling effect to the stormy passions of so many millions, "thus far shall ye come and no farther, and here shall your proud waves be staid?" To such patriots, I would say, Supply any lack of political force by augmenting the potency of the moral principle. Distribute, with an unsparing hand, that Bible which is the alimant of the moral principle. You cannot, if you would, sink your countrymen into slaves; elevate them then to the rank of virtuous freemen. Let the circulation of the Bible be commensurate with your population; place it in every hovel whose smoke ascends from the suburbs of your cities; in every hut that breaks in upon the stillness of your remotest wilderness. The Bible can do more for your country than her ablest generals; it can preserve her domestic tranquillity, and transmit her whole circle of blessings to the latest posterity, better than could hosts of standing armies.

The friend of the Bible is the friend of his country. His voice may have been unheard in her councils, but his time and his talents are nevertheless employed in her best service. His ships may have brought no gold to her coffers, but he has multiplied the resources of her moral treasury. He may not have added to the produce of her soil by causing "two spears of grass to grow where one grew before," but he has planted the rose of Sharon in the midst of her moral deserts. And that distinguished soldier of the revolution, who has just been removed from our circle into the more immediate presence of the great Captain of his salvation, whilst so kindly devoting the evening of his philanthropic life to the interests of this society, whose ninth anniversary we are convened to celebrate, whilst animating its exertions by his own example, and watching over all its destinies with such parental solicitude, rendered the country that gave him birth, a less splendid, indeed, but not less important service, than when he drew his youthful sword in her defence.